

567—135.2(455B) Definitions.

“Aboveground release” means any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the aboveground portion of a UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from a UST system.

“Active remediation” means corrective action undertaken to reduce contaminant concentrations by other than passive remediation or monitoring.

“Airport hydrant fuel distribution system” or *“airport hydrant system”* means a UST system which fuels aircraft and operates under high pressure with large diameter piping that typically terminates into one or more hydrants (fill stands). The airport hydrant system begins where fuel enters one or more tanks from an external source such as a pipeline, barge, rail car, or other motor fuel carrier.

“Ancillary equipment” means any devices including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of regulated substances to and from a UST.

“Appurtenances” means devices such as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, dispensers and pumps used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of regulated substances to or from an underground storage tank.

“Asbestos-cement pipe” (AC refers to asbestos-cement) means a pipe or conduit constructed of asbestos fiber and Portland cement, which can be used to transport water.

“ASTM” means the American Society of Testing and Materials.

“Backflow preventer” means a check valve used to ensure water flows in one direction and designed to prevent contamination from an end user, such as a home, from getting into the general water supply. An approved backflow preventer shall be a reduced-pressure backflow preventer or an antisiphon device which complies with the standards of the American Water Works Association and has been approved by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.

“Bedrock” means the rock, usually solid, underlying soil or any other unconsolidated surficial cover.

“Below-ground release” means any release to the subsurface of the land and to groundwater. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the below-ground portions of an underground storage tank system and below-ground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an underground storage tank.

“Beneath the surface of the ground” means beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials.

“Best available technology” means those practices which most appropriately remove, treat, or isolate contaminants from groundwater, soil or associated environment, as determined through professional judgment considering actual equipment or techniques currently in use, published technical articles, site hydrogeology and research results, engineering and groundwater professional reference materials, consultation with experts in the field, capital and operating costs, and guidelines or rules of other regulatory agencies.

“Best management practices” means maintenance procedures, schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, and other management practices, or a combination thereof, which, after problem assessment, is determined to be the most effective means of monitoring and preventing additional contamination of the groundwater and soil.

“Biodiesel” means a renewable fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long-chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, that is blended with petroleum-based diesel fuel, which meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.

“Carcinogenic risk” means the incremental risk of a person developing cancer over a lifetime as a result of exposure to a chemical, expressed as a probability such as one in a million (10^{-6}). For carcinogenic chemicals of concern, probability is derived from application of certain designated exposure assumptions and a slope factor.

“Cast iron pipe” means a pipe or conduit used as a pressure pipe for transmission of water, gas, or sewage or as a water drainage pipe. It comprises predominantly a gray cast iron tube historically used uncoated, with newer types having various coatings and linings to reduce corrosion and improve hydraulics.

“Cathodic protection” is a technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

“Cathodic protection tester” means a person who can demonstrate an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems as applied to buried or submerged metal piping and tank systems. At a minimum, such persons must have education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component electrical isolation measurements of buried metal piping and tank systems.

“CERCLA” means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended.

“Certified groundwater professional” means a person certified pursuant to Iowa Code section 455B.474 and 567—Chapter 134, Part A.

“Change-in-service” means changing the use of a tank system from a regulated to a nonregulated use.

“Chemicals of concern” means the compounds derived from petroleum-regulated substances which are subject to evaluation for purposes of applying risk-based corrective action decision making. These compounds are benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes (BTEX) and naphthalene, benzo(a)pyrene, benz(a)anthracene, and chrysene. (NOTE: Concentration values for these last four constituents are determined by a conversion method from total extractable hydrocarbons, see subrule 135.8(3).)

“Class A operator” means the individual who has primary responsibility to operate and maintain the UST system in accordance with applicable requirements. The Class A operator typically manages resources and personnel, such as establishing work assignments, to achieve and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements under this chapter.

“Class B operator” means the individual who has day-to-day responsibility for implementing applicable regulatory requirements established by the department. The Class B operator typically implements in-field aspects of operation, maintenance, and associated record keeping for the UST systems.

“Class C operator” means the individual responsible for initially addressing emergencies presented by a spill or release from a UST system. The Class C operator typically controls or monitors the dispensing or sale of regulated substances.

“Compatible” means the ability of two or more substances to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST.

“Conduit” means underground structures which act as pathways and receptors for chemicals of concern, including but not limited to gravity drain lines and sanitary or storm sewers.

“Connected piping” means all underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them.

“Consumptive use” with respect to heating oil means consumed on the premises.

“Containment sump” means a liquid-tight container that protects the environment by containing leaks and spills of regulated substances from piping, dispensers, pumps and related components in the containment area. Containment sumps may be single-walled or secondarily contained and located at the top of the tank (tank top or submersible turbine pump sump), underneath the dispenser (under-dispenser containment sump), or at other points in the piping run (transition or intermediate sump).

“Corrective action” means an action taken to reduce, minimize, eliminate, clean up, control or monitor a release to protect the public health and safety or the environment. Corrective action includes, but is not limited to, excavation of an underground storage tank for the purpose of repairing a leak or removal of a tank, removal of contaminated soil, disposal or processing of contaminated soil, cleansing of groundwaters or surface waters, natural biodegradation, institutional controls, technological controls and site management practices. Corrective action does not include replacement of an underground storage tank. Corrective action specifically excludes third-party liability.

“Corrective action meeting process” means a series of meetings organized by department staff with owners or operators and other interested parties such as certified groundwater professionals, funding source representatives, and affected property owners. The purpose of the meeting process is to develop and agree on a corrective action plan and the terms for implementation of the plan.

“Corrective action plan” means a plan which specifies the corrective action to be undertaken by the owner or operator in order to comply with requirements in this chapter and which is incorporated into a memorandum of agreement or other written agreement between the department and the owner or operator. The plan may include but is not limited to provisions for additional site assessment, site monitoring, Tier 2 revisions, Tier 3 assessment, excavation, and other soil and groundwater remedial action.

“Corrosion expert” means a person who, by reason of thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be accredited or certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control of buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.

“Department” means Iowa department of natural resources.

“Dielectric material” means a material that does not conduct direct electrical current. Dielectric coatings are used to electrically isolate UST systems from the surrounding soils. Dielectric bushings are used to electrically isolate portions of the UST systems (e.g., tank from piping).

“Dispenser” means equipment located above ground that dispenses regulated substances from the UST system.

“Dispenser system” means the dispenser and the equipment necessary to connect the dispenser to the underground storage tank system.

“Drinking water well” means any groundwater well used as a source for drinking water by humans and groundwater wells used primarily for the final production of food or medicine for human consumption.

“Ductile iron pipe” means a pipe or conduit commonly used for potable water distribution and for the pumping of sewage. The predominant wall material is ductile iron, a spheroidized graphite cast iron, and commonly has an internal cement mortar lining to inhibit corrosion from the carried water and various types of external coatings to inhibit corrosion from the environment.

“Electrical equipment” means underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable.

“Enclosed space” means space which can act as a receptor or pathway capable of creating a risk of explosion or inhalation hazard to humans and includes “explosive receptors” and “confined spaces.” Explosive receptors means those receptors designated in these rules which are evaluated for explosive risk. Confined spaces means those receptors designated in these rules for evaluation of vapor inhalation risks.

“Ethanol” means ethyl alcohol that is to be blended with gasoline if it meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2.

“Excavation zone” means the volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

“Existing tank system” means a tank system used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances or for which installation has commenced on or before January 14, 1987. Installation is considered to have commenced if:

The owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system; and if,

1. Either a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or,

2. The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction at the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

“Farm tank” is a tank located on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising animals, including fish, and associated residences and improvements. A farm tank must be located on the farm property. *“Farm”* includes fish hatcheries, rangeland and nurseries with growing operations.

“Field-constructed tank” means a tank constructed in the field. For example, a tank constructed of concrete that is poured in the field or a steel or fiberglass tank primarily fabricated in the field is considered field-constructed.

“Flow-through process tank” is a tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process. Flow-through process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of materials prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or by-products from the production process.

“Free product” refers to a regulated substance that is present as a light nonaqueous phase liquid (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water).

“Gasket” means any type of pipe seals made of a variety of rubbers including but not necessarily limited to styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR), nitrile-butadiene rubber (NBR or nitrile), ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM), neoprene (CR), and fluoroelastomer rubber (FKM), which are used to seal pipe connections.

“Gathering lines” means any pipeline, equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations.

“Groundwater ingestion pathway” means a pathway through groundwater by which chemicals of concern may result in exposure to a human receptor as specified in rules applicable to Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3.

“Groundwater plume” means the extent of groundwater impacted by the release of chemicals of concern.

“Groundwater to water line pathway” means a pathway through groundwater which leads to a water line.

“Groundwater vapor to enclosed space pathway” means a pathway through groundwater by which vapors from chemicals of concern may lead to a receptor creating an inhalation or explosive risk hazard.

“Hazardous substance UST system” means an underground storage tank system that contains a hazardous substance defined in Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum, and which is not a petroleum UST system.

“Hazard quotient” means the ratio of the level of exposure of a chemical of concern over a specified time period to a reference dose for that chemical of concern derived for a similar exposure period. Unless otherwise specified, the hazard quotient designated in these rules is one.

“Heating oil” means petroleum that is No. 1, No. 2, No. 4-light, No. 4-heavy, No. 5-light, No. 5-heavy, and No. 6 technical grades of fuel oil; other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); and other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating equipment, boilers, or furnaces.

“Highly permeable soils” means for the purpose of UST closures: fractured bedrock, any soils with a hydraulic conductivity rate greater than 0.3 meters per day, or any soil material classified by the Unified Soil Classification System as published by the United States Department of the Interior or ASTM designation as (1) GW - well graded gravel, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines, (2) GP - poorly graded gravel, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines, (3) SW - well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines, or (4) SP - poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines.

“Hydraulic conductivity” means the rate of water movement through the soil measured in meters per day (m/d) as determined by the following methods. For a saturated soil, the Bouwer-Rice method or its equivalent shall be used. For unsaturated soil, use a Guelph permeameter or an equivalent in situ

constant-head permeameter in a boring finished above the water table. If an in situ method cannot be used for unsaturated soil because of depth, or if the soil is homogeneous and lacks flow-conducting channels, fractures, cavities, etc., laboratory measurement of hydraulic conductivity is acceptable.

If laboratory methods are used, collect undisturbed soil samples using a thin-walled tube sampler in accordance with American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard D1587. Samples shall be clearly marked, preserved and transported to the laboratory. The laboratory shall measure hydraulic conductivity using a constant-head permeameter in accordance with ASTM Standard D2434 or a falling-head permeameter in accordance with accepted methodology.

“Hydraulic lift tank” means a tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar devices.

“Institutional controls” means the restriction on use or access (for example, fences, deed restrictions, restrictive zoning) to a site or facility to eliminate or minimize potential exposure to a chemical(s) of concern. Institutional controls include any of the following:

1. A law of the United States or the state;
2. A regulation issued pursuant to federal or state laws;
3. An ordinance or regulation of a political subdivision in which real estate subject to the institutional control is located;
4. A restriction on the use of or activities occurring at real estate which are embodied in a covenant running with the land which:
 - Contains a legal description of the real estate in a manner which satisfies Iowa Code section 558.1 et seq.;
 - Is properly executed, in a manner which satisfies Iowa Code section 558.1 et seq.;
 - Is recorded in the appropriate office of the county in which the real estate is located;
 - Adequately and accurately describes the institutional control; and
 - Is in the form of a covenant as set out in Appendix C or in such a manner reasonably acceptable to the department.
5. Any other institutional control the owner or operator can reasonably demonstrate to the department which will reduce the risk from a release throughout the period necessary to ensure that no applicable target risk is likely to be exceeded.

“Light, nonaqueous-phase liquid” or *“LNAPL”* refers to an organic compound that is immiscible with, and lighter than water (e.g., crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil).

“Liquid trap” means sumps, well cellars, and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, gathering, and extraction operations (including gas production plants), for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and other liquids. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition or reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from a gas stream.

“Maintenance” means the normal operational upkeep to prevent an underground storage tank system from releasing product.

“MCLs” means the drinking water primary maximum contaminant levels set out in 567—41.3(455B).

“Memorandum of agreement” means a written agreement between the department and the owner or operator which specifies the corrective action that will be undertaken by the owner or operator in order to comply with requirements in this chapter and the terms for implementation of the plan. The plan may include but is not limited to provisions for additional site assessment, site monitoring, Tier 2 revisions, Tier 3 assessment, excavation, and other soil and groundwater remedial action.

“Motor fuel” means a complex blend of hydrocarbons typically used in the operation of a motor engine, such as motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any blend containing one or more of these substances (for example, motor gasoline blended with alcohol).

“New tank system” means a tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation has commenced after January 14, 1987. (See also “Existing Tank System.”)

“Noncarcinogenic risk” means the potential for adverse systemic or toxic effects caused by exposure to noncarcinogenic chemicals of concern, expressed as the hazard quotient.

“Noncommercial purposes” with respect to motor fuel means not for resale.

“Non-drinking water well” means any groundwater well (except an extraction well used as part of a remediation system) not defined as a drinking water well including a groundwater well which is not properly plugged in accordance with department rules in 567—Chapters 39 and 49.

“Nonresidential area” means land which is not currently used as a residential area and which is zoned for nonresidential uses.

“On the premises where stored” with respect to heating oil means UST systems located on the same property where the stored heating oil is used.

“Operational life” refers to the period beginning when installation of the tank system has commenced until the time the tank system is properly closed under rule 567—135.15(455B).

“Operator” means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the UST system.

“Overexcavation” refers to the excavation of subsurface materials outside the excavation zone for the purpose of removing contaminated substances.

“Overfill release” is a release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment.

“Owner” means:

1. In the case of a UST system in use on July 1, 1985, or brought into use after that date, any person who owns a UST system used for storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances; and
2. In the case of any UST system in use before July 1, 1985, but no longer in use on that date, any person who owned such UST immediately before the discontinuation of its use.

Owner does not include a person or institution, who, without participating in the management or operation of the underground storage tank or the tank site or engaging in petroleum production, refining or marketing, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect that person’s security interest in the underground storage tank or the tank site property, prior to obtaining ownership or control through debt enforcement, debt settlement, or otherwise.

“Pathway” means a transport mechanism by which chemicals of concern may reach a receptor(s) or the location(s) of a potential receptor.

“Permanent closure” means removing all regulated substances from the tank system, assessing the site for contamination, and permanently removing tank and piping from the ground or filling the tank in place with a solid inert material and plugging all piping. Permanent closure also includes partial closure of a tank system such as removal or replacement of tanks or piping only.

“Person” means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. “Person” also includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity, and the United States government.

“Person who conveys or deposits a regulated substance” means a person who sells or supplies the owner or operator with the regulated substance and the person who transports or actually deposits the regulated substance in the underground tank.

“Petroleum UST system” means an underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

“Pipe” or *“piping”* means a hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of nonferrous materials and that routinely contains and conveys regulated substances.

“Pipeline facilities (including gathering lines)” are new and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities, or buildings.

“Point of compliance” means the location(s) at the source(s) of contamination or at the location(s) between the source(s) and the point(s) of exposure where concentrations of chemicals of concern must meet applicable risk-based screening levels at Tier 1 or other target level(s) at Tier 2 or Tier 3.

“Point of exposure” means the location(s) at which an actual or potential receptor may be exposed to chemicals of concern via a pathway.

“Polybutylene pipe” (PB refers to polybutylene) means a water supply pipe comprised of a form of plastic resin that was used extensively from 1978 until 1995. The piping systems were used for underground water mains and as interior water distribution piping. Polybutylene mains are usually blue in color, but may be gray, black, or white. The pipe is usually ½ inch or 1 inch in diameter, and it may be found entering a residence through the basement wall or floor, concrete slab or through the crawlspace; frequently it enters the residence near the water heater.

“Polyethylene pipe” (PE refers to polyethylene) means a water supply pipe comprised of thermoplastic material produced from the polymerization of ethylene. PE pipe is manufactured by extrusion in sizes ranging from ½ inch to 63 inches. PE pipe is available in rolled coils of various lengths or in straight lengths of up to 40 feet. PE pipe is available in many forms and colors, including single-extrusion colored or black pipe, black pipe with co-extruded color striping, and black or natural pipe with a co-extruded colored layer. PE pipe has been demonstrated to be very permeable to petroleum while still retaining its flexible structure.

“Polyvinyl chloride pipe” (PVC refers to polyvinyl chloride) means a pipe made from a plastic and vinyl combination material. The pipes are durable, hard to damage, and long-lasting. A PVC pipe is very resistant and does not rust, nor is it likely to rot or wear over time. PVC piping is most commonly used in water systems, underground wiring, and sewer lines.

“Portland cement” means hydraulic cement (cement that not only hardens by reacting with water but also forms a water-resistant product) and is produced by pulverizing clinkers consisting essentially of hydraulic calcium silicates, usually containing one or more forms of calcium sulfate as an inter ground addition.

“Potential receptor” means a receptor not in existence at the time a Tier 1, Tier 2 or Tier 3 site assessment is prepared, but which could reasonably be expected to exist within 20 years of the preparation of the Tier 1, Tier 2 or Tier 3 site assessment or as otherwise specified in these rules.

“Preferential pathway” means conditions which act as a pathway permitting contamination to migrate through soils and to groundwater at a faster rate than would be expected through naturally occurring undisturbed soils or unfractured bedrock including but not limited to wells, cisterns, tile lines, drainage systems, utility lines and envelopes, and conduits.

“Protected groundwater source” means a saturated bed, formation, or group of formations which has a hydraulic conductivity of at least 0.44 meters per day (m/d) and a total dissolved solids of less than 2,500 milligrams per liter (mg/l) or a bedrock aquifer with total dissolved solids of less than 2,500 milligrams per liter (mg/l) if bedrock is encountered before groundwater.

“Public water supply well” means a well connected to a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

“Receptor” means enclosed spaces, conduits, protected groundwater sources, drinking and non-drinking water wells, surface water bodies, and public water systems which when impacted by chemicals of concern may result in exposure to humans and aquatic life, explosive conditions or other adverse effects on health, safety and the environment as specified in these rules.

“Reference dose” means a designated toxicity value established in these rules for evaluating potential noncarcinogenic effects in humans resulting from exposure to a chemical(s) of concern. Reference doses are designated in Appendix A.

“Regulated substance” means an element, compound, mixture, solution or substance which, when released into the environment, may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment. Regulated substance includes:

1. Substances designated in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR Part 302 (September 13, 1988),
2. Substances which exhibit the characteristics identified in 40 CFR 261.20 through 261.24 (May 10, 1984) and which are not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.4(b) (May 10, 1984),

3. Any substance defined in Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C), and

4. Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term “regulated substance” includes but is not limited to petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

“Release” means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing of a regulated substance, including petroleum, from a UST into groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils.

“Release detection” means determining whether a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or a leak has occurred into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.

“Repair” means to restore to proper operating condition a tank, pipe, spill prevention equipment, overfill prevention equipment, corrosion protection equipment, release detection equipment or other UST system component that has caused a release of product from the UST system or has failed to function properly.

“Replace” or “replacement” means the installation of a new underground tank system or component, including dispensers, in substantially the same location as an existing tank system or component.

“Replaced” means:

1. For a tank: to remove a tank and install another tank.
2. For piping: to remove 50 percent or more of piping and install other piping, excluding connectors, connected to a single tank. For tanks with multiple piping runs, this definition applies independently to each piping run.

“Residential area” means land used as a permanent residence or domicile, such as a house, apartment, nursing home, school, child care facility or prison, land zoned for such uses, or land where no zoning is in place.

“Residential tank” is a tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes.

“Risk-based screening level (RBSL)” means the risk-based concentration level for chemicals of concern developed for a Tier 1 analysis to be met at the point(s) of compliance and incorporated in the Tier 1 Look-up Table in Appendix A.

“SARA” means the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

“Secondary containment” or “secondarily contained” means a release prevention and release detection system for a tank or piping. This system has an inner and outer barrier with an interstitial space monitored for leaks. This term includes containment sumps when used for interstitial monitoring of piping.

“Secondary containment tank” or “secondary containment piping” means a tank or piping which is designed with an inner primary shell and a liquid-tight outer secondary shell or jacket which extends around the entire inner shell, and which is designed to contain any leak through the primary shell from any part of the tank or piping that routinely contains product, and which also allows for monitoring of the interstitial space between the shells and the detection of any leak.

“Septic tank” is a watertight covered receptacle designed to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such receptacle is distributed for disposal through the soil and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

“Service line” means a pipe connected to a business or residence from a water main, typically of a size not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, and including its gaskets and other appurtenances. For purposes of this chapter, service lines refer to pipes specifically used for drinking water transmission.

“Site assessment investigation” means an investigation conducted by a certified groundwater professional to determine relevant site historical data, the types, amounts, and sources of petroleum contaminants present, hydrogeological characteristics of the site, full vertical and horizontal extent of

the contamination in soils and groundwater, direction and rate of flow of the contamination, ranges of concentration of the contaminants by analysis of soils and groundwater, the vertical and horizontal extent of the contamination exceeding department standards, and the actual or potential threat to public health and safety and the environment.

“Site cleanup report” means the report required to be submitted by these rules and in accordance with department guidance which may include the results of Tier 2 or Tier 3 assessment and analysis.

“Site-specific target level (SSTL)” means the risk-based target level(s) for chemicals of concern developed as the result of a Tier 2 or Tier 3 assessment which must be achieved at applicable point(s) of compliance at the source to meet the target level(s) at the point(s) of exposure.

“Soil leaching to groundwater pathway” means a pathway through soil by which chemicals of concern may leach to groundwater and through a groundwater transport pathway impact an actual or potential receptor.

“Soil plume” means the vertical and horizontal extent of soil impacted by the release of chemicals of concern.

“Soil to water line pathway” means a pathway which leads from soil to a water line.

“Soil vapor to enclosed space pathway” means a pathway through soil by which vapors from chemicals of concern may lead to a receptor creating an inhalation or explosive risk hazard.

“Storm water or wastewater collection system” means piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water run-off resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of storm water and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

“Surface impoundment” is a natural topographic depression, constructed excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with manufactured materials) that is not an injection well.

“Surface water body” means general use segments as provided in 567—paragraph 61.3(1) “a” and designated use segments of water bodies as provided in 567—paragraph 61.3(1) “b” and 567—subrule 61.3(5).

“Surface water criteria” means, for chemicals of concern, the Criteria for Chemical Constituents in Table 1 of rule 567—61.3(455B), except that “1,000 ug/L” will be substituted for the chronic levels for toluene for Class B designated use segments.

“Surface water pathway” means a pathway which leads to a surface water body.

“Tank” is a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of nonearthen materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

“Target level” means the allowable concentrations of chemicals of concern established to achieve an applicable target risk which must be met at the point(s) of compliance as specified in these rules.

“Target risk” refers to an applicable carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic risk factor designated in these rules and used in determining target levels (for carcinogenic risk assessment, target risk is a separate factor, different from exposure factors, both of which are used in determining target levels).

“Technological controls” means a physical action which does not involve source removal or reduction, but severs or reduces exposure to a receptor, such as caps, containment, carbon filters, point of use water treatment, etc.

“Temporary closure” means a regulated tank or UST system that has been out of operation for three months or more.

“Tier 1 level” means the groundwater and soil levels in the Tier 1 Look-up Table set out in rule 135.9(455B) and Appendix A.

“Tier 1 site assessment” means the evaluation of limited site-specific data compared to the Tier 1 levels established in these rules for the purpose of determining which pathways do not require assessment and evaluation at Tier 2 and which sites warrant a no further action required classification without further assessment and evaluation.

“Tier 2 site assessment” means the process of assessing risk to actual and potential receptors by using site-specific contaminant concentrations and designated Tier 2 exposure and fate and transport models to determine the applicable target level(s).

“Tier 3 site assessment” means a site-specific risk assessment utilizing more sophisticated data or analytic techniques than a Tier 2 site assessment.

“Training program” means any program that provides information to and evaluates the knowledge of a Class A, Class B, or Class C operator through testing, practical demonstration, or another approach acceptable to the department regarding requirements for UST systems that meet the requirements of subrules 135.4(6) to 135.4(12).

“Under-dispenser containment (UDC)” means containment underneath a dispenser system designed to prevent leaks from the dispenser and piping within or above the UDC from reaching soil or groundwater.

“Underground area” means an underground room, such as a basement, cellar, shaft or vault, providing enough space for physical inspection of the exterior of the tank situated on or above the surface of the floor.

“Underground release” means any below-ground release.

“Underground storage tank” or *“UST”* means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any:

a. Farm or residential tank of 1100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes. Iowa Code section 455B.473(4) requires those tanks existing prior to July 1, 1987, to be registered. Tanks installed on or after July 1, 1987, must comply with all 567—Chapter 135 rules;

b. Tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored;

c. Septic tank;

d. Pipeline facility (including gathering lines):

(1) Which is regulated under 49 U.S.C. Chapter 601, or

(2) Which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws as provided in 49 U.S.C. Chapter 601 and which is determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be connected to a pipeline, or to be operated or intended to be capable of operating at pipeline pressure or as an integral part of a pipeline;

e. Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon;

f. Storm-water or wastewater collection system;

g. Flow-through process tank;

h. Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or

i. Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

The term “underground storage tank” or “UST” does not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in paragraphs “a” through “i” of this definition.

“Underground storage tank professional” or *“UST professional”* means an individual licensed by the department under 567—Chapter 134, Part C. The licensing program includes underground storage tank system installation, installation inspection, UST system testing, tank lining, cathodic protection installation/inspection, and UST removal. The license issued will list the type of work the individual is licensed to perform.

“Underground utility vault” means any constructed space accessible for inspection and maintenance associated with subsurface utilities.

“Unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the environment” means the Tier 1 levels for a Tier 1 site assessment, the applicable target level for a Tier 2 site assessment, and the applicable target level for a Tier 3 site assessment.

“Upgrade” means the addition or retrofit of some systems such as cathodic protection, lining, or spill and overfill controls to improve the ability of an underground storage tank system to prevent the release of product.

“UST system” or *“tank system”* means an underground storage tank, connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any.

“Utility envelope” means the backfill and trench used for any subsurface utility line, drainage system and tile line.

“Wastewater treatment tank” means a tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods.

“Water line” means a hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that routinely contains and conveys potable water and is constructed of nonearthen materials, including but not limited to asbestos-cement, copper, high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polybutylene, polyethylene, and wood. Such piping includes any elbows, couplings, unions, valves, or other in-line fixtures, as well as the gaskets, which contain and convey potable water.

“Water main pipe” means a main line to the water distribution system with feeder lines or service lines connected to it and which typically is 6 inches or greater in diameter, and includes its gaskets and other appurtenances.

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